

THE VOLUME OF TRADE

No Notable Diminution Is To Be Observed.

EXPORTS CONTINUE VERY HEAVY.

Far Talk Causes Some Uncertainty in Some Quarters but the Producing Force Is Not Lessened—Exports of Cotton Are Extraordinary and Prices on Wool Are Lower—Best Report on Trade Disasters for Five Years—Iron and Steel Industry.

New York, April 11.—"When everybody is asking whether it is to be war or peace, the state of business is not easy to judge. Since nobody can judge just how wise bankers may be in an emergency, there is some uncertainty, but thus far scarcely any stoppage whatever of manufacturing concerns appears, nor any indication that the producing force is likely to be diminished, nor is any such symptom to be seen in business reports. Evidence of existing conditions is not confusing or unfavorable. So far banking conservatism has not caused failures, which continue smaller than for many years. In March, nor has it caused stoppage of any manufacturing concerns, nor lessened the volume of business reported by railroads in tonnage or clearings at principal points.

Heavy Grain Exports Continue.

Such is the view of the business situation taken by R. G. Dun & Co. in their weekly Review of Trade. The report continues: "The wheat outgo counts for much and continues. Atlantic exports having been 2,240,172 bushels for the week, against 1,521,122 last year, and Pacific 236,574 bushels, against 447,535 last year. Since corn exports continue, 3,350 bushels, against 3,323,277 last year, the strength of the demand is not to be attributed to speculative agencies. It is fortunate that western receipts of wheat do not fall short of the extraordinary gain, but are still 1,901,550 bushels, against 1,789,114 last year, so that the stories of the nearly exhausted supplies of wheat are fables for children. The price rose steadily, and closed 2 cents higher for wheat, with corn 1 cent higher.

Extraordinary Exports of Cotton.

"At the same time the exports of cotton are extraordinary, though just now referred by the caution which causes larger shipments by rail to New York, instead of outside from gulf ports. For our weeks they have averaged nearly 500,000 per week greater than in 1885, from the largest crop ever grown, in spite of the fall in price, which has not changed during the week in spite of many reports of decreased production. "In such conditions heavy industrial demands for a great force of operatives have been effective. The truth is that every industry meets enormous overproduction compared with corresponding demands in every other year, however prosperous, and yet nearly all are keeping almost their whole force employed and some are increasing their forces.

Lower Prices on Wool.

"In one branch of woolen manufacture two carpet mills have stopped, or are about to stop, as it is between seasons, but much complaint of cancellations because of higher prices, and possibly in some cases because of inferior qualities, has not been followed by reduced production. Sales of wool are significant, and prices have declined cents for finer grades, and over 1 cent in the average for all quotations, only because speculators wholly uninterested stocks held by manufacturers.

Best Report for Five Years.

"Disasters in trade shown this week separate branches of business for the month of March, and also the first quarter of 1895, make the best report that has been possible for five years. It is interesting to note that nearly all branches of business show surprising improvement. Meanwhile banks are extremely cautious, and commercial loans are but 10 per cent. of their aggregate. He believes that quick expansion in all branches would follow greater liberalization and patriotism by the banks is not only unfounded, and the heavy receipts of gold from Europe count for the compared with the greater or liberalization in loans by banks. Disincentive does not yet appear, however. "Prices for the week have been 232 in the United States, against 252 last year, and thirty-two in Canada, against thirty-six last year."

TO HANG AN OLD MAN.

Edward Shannon Will Be Executed on His 70th Birthday. Wheaton, Ill., April 11.—Edward Shannon will be hanged on his 70th birthday. Sheriff Clinton H. Hoy has arranged the galloway party for the crazed little Wexford man next Tuesday noon, and thus pitifully will be tottering old murderer pay the penalty for killing his wife in a fit of rage and whisky. Sheriff Hoy has sent out invitations in very black type with very black border. A suggestion at the bottom points out that there need no fear of disappointment. The governor and the board of pardons have refused to intervene a second time, and the word that the majesty of the law demands the last cord that holds the delinquent. Shannon has but one hope—that some friend may slip him a knife that he may cheat the gallows. He hopes more for a respite. He admits that he killed the woman who had been his companion for forty-two years and had three children, but he has no remorse and he is glad he shot her.

Notorious Outlaw Killed.

Guthrie, O. T., April 11.—Dick West, notorious outlaw, for whose capture, dead or alive, there were outstanding rewards aggregating \$2,100, was killed south of here by officers, who surrounded him in camp. West first became notorious as a member of the Bill Clinton band, and as a member of Dick's gang, and still later as a member of the Jennings' band.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mayor Taylor, in the name of Deatur, Ill., citizen, has sent a draft for \$225 to President Peoples of the Shawneetown National bank to be used for the benefit of the bank sufferers.

Dick West, a member of the Jennings gang of outlaws and one of the most notorious desperadoes of the southwest, was killed south of Guthrie, O. T.

The coal miners of the Centerville (La.) district, who have been out on a strike since April 1, have gone back to work.

President E. M. Morsman of the Pacific Express company handed in his resignation at a special meeting of the directors at Omaha. It was accepted.

W. J. Calhoun of Danville, Ill., who was recently appointed a member of the interstate commerce commission, has arrived at Washington to enter upon the duties of his office.

Gaudaur and Robert Johnson, oarsmen, have arranged a match race for the championship of the world, to take place this summer at Vancouver, B. C.

During a terrific windstorm which prevailed in South Dakota prairie fires destroyed property and homes of twenty farmers in Spink county, entailing a loss of more than \$15,000.

University of Wisconsin will be re-opened in the eastern intercollegiate regatta July 1.

The Montana state capitol commission has selected architects to draw plans for the \$300,000 state capitol building to be commenced this year.

Amid riotous enthusiasm Mark Hanna's effigy was burned by a company of Augusta, Ga., militia.

The Manhattan Chess club at New York has sent a letter to London stating the readiness of the American students to play in the proposed intercollegiate cable chess match.

Privy Councillor Banch, engineer of the Emperor William canal (Baltic and North Sea canal), is dead.

Suit has been filed at Cincinnati by the National Cash Register company of Dayton against the Hallwood Cash Register company of Columbus, O., and its officers for \$150,000 damages. The charge is conspiracy and alleged false claims about patents.

\$30,000,000 IN GOLD.

An Estimate of the Spring Clean-Up in the Klondike Placer Regions.

Seattle, Wash., April 11.—The steamer Victorian, Captain Patterson, which arrived here late at night, brought Klondike advices to March 12. Jack O'Hara and Robert Insley left Dawson on that date and were passengers down on the Victorian as far as Juneau. Other Victorian passengers from the famous camp were D. E. Campbell and J. G. Courtney, both of Seattle.

Of the clean-up of the Klondike this spring, Campbell said: "At least fifty tons of glittering gold will be cleaned up from Dawson dumps between the latter part of May and June 20. I think that not less than \$30,000,000 will be taken out, and a very safe estimate is \$25,000,000. I have watched the various creeks carefully, and there seems to be no doubt about the amount. The clean-up will commence in the last part of May and will be slow, as never more than two feet from the surface of the dumps can be sluiced in one day. The dump is frozen solid and only as much dirt as thaw can be sluiced. Both of the big transportation companies have their safes full and are refusing deposits. I should say they now had \$10,000,000 between them on deposit."

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

Following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—May, opened \$1.05 1/2, closed \$1.06; July, opened and closed \$1 1/4; September, opened 77 1/2, closed 77 3/4; December, opened nominal, closed 78c. Corn—April, opened nominal, closed 25 1/2; May, opened and closed 25 1/2; July, opened 25 1/2, closed 25 1/2; September, opened and closed 25 1/2. Oats—April, opened nominal, closed 25c; May, opened and closed 25c; July, opened and closed 25c. Pork—May, opened and closed 23 1/2; July, opened and closed 23 1/2. Lard—May, opened and closed 35.20; July, opened and closed 35.27 1/2. Butter—Extra creamery, 24c per lb; extra dairy, 18c; fresh packing stock, 11 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 94c per doz. Live Poultry—Turkeys, 7 1/2c per lb; chickens, 8 1/2c; ducks, 7 1/2c. Cattle—Common to choice, 53c@55c per bu. Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, \$2.50@3.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 14,000; sales ranged at \$3.10@3.30 for pigs, \$3.75@3.95 for light, \$3.75@3.85 for rough packing, \$3.60@4.05 for mixed, \$3.80@4.10 for heavy packing and shipping lots. Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 100; quotations ranged at \$5.20@5.55 for choice to extra steers, \$4.60@5.25 for good to choice do., \$4.25@4.50 for fair to good, \$3.85@4.30 for common to medium do., \$3.75@4.25 for butchers' steers, \$3.65@4.25 for stockers, \$4.00@4.75 for feeders, \$2.25@4.10 for cows, \$3.00@4.60 for heifers, \$2.70@4.25 for bulls, oxen and stags, veal calves, \$3.00 and \$4.00@5.00. Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 4,000; quotations ranged at \$3.50@4.55 for westerns, \$3.50@4.55 for natives, and \$4.00@5.50 for lambs.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 11.—Dunning & Stevens, Live Stock Commission Merchants, East Buffalo, N. Y., quote as follows: Hogs—Receipts, 40 cars; market dull and lower; Yorkers, light to good, \$2.90@4.00; mixed medium and heavy, \$4.02@4.65; pigs, \$3.60@3.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 20 cars; market opened steady, closing weak for wools; top wools, \$3.90@4.10; clipped, culls to good, \$4.00@5.00; full clipped, 5.10; heavy clipped exports, \$4.65@4.75; sheep ruled at former quotations. Cattle—Market steady to firm; veals weaker, \$4.00@6.25.

St. Louis Grain.

St. Louis, April 11.—Wheat—Unsettled; No. 2 red cash elevator, 97c; track, 99c; April 98c; May, \$1.00; July, 79c@79 1/2; September, 76c. Corn—Lower; No. 2, 23 1/2; April, 27 1/2; May, 27 1/2; July, 28 1/2; September, 29c. Oats—Firm; No. 3 cash, 26c; track, 26 1/2; April, 26 1/2; May, 26 1/2; July, 27 1/2; September, 27 1/2; No. 2, 25c@25 1/2. Rye—Firm; No. 2, 29c@29 1/2. Flaxseed—Nominal; \$1.17 1/2.

Milwaukee Grain.

Milwaukee, April 11.—Wheat—Higher; No. 1 northern, \$1.00; No. 2 northern, 98c; May, \$1.01; July, 97c. Oats—Strong; No. 2, white, 23c; No. 3, 22c. Rye—4c higher; No. 1, 32c. Barley—Firm; No. 2, 43c@44c; sample, 40c@41c.

Detroit Grain.

Detroit, April 11.—Wheat—Cash white, 94c asked; cash red, 94c; May, 94c; July, 93c. Corn—Cash white, 15 1/2c; Oats—Cash white, 9 1/2c. Rye—33c.

VALUES OF CLAIMS.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR BUSINESS IN THE KLONDIKE REGION.

One Claim Bought For \$85 Now Worth \$7,000,000—Strikes of This Kind Arouse the Capitalist—Disappointed Prospectors Ready to Sell For Little Hard Cash.

Eighty-five dollars is the price paid for claim No. 39 on El Dorado a year and a half ago which now is held at \$7,000,000. This transaction and others like it have set the claim brokers all a-gog. They are as wild, many of them, as the prospectors that now choke the passes at Dyea and Skagway. Most of them are small capitalists, but some are agents of bankers like the Rothschilds or for corporations, syndicates or trusts with unlimited capital behind them. They deal with millions where the small fry handle thousands. But either for agents or speculators, big or little, there is grand opportunity for business in the Klondike region and soon will be in many other similar localities in western Canada and Alaska. Indeed it is much the quickest and surest way to make money if one has some capital to start with and good judgment.

A good half of the claims that are working now are in the hands of others than the men who staked them originally. On El Dorado, where are the richest of the Klondike claims, almost all were sold for \$100, \$150 and \$200, and all of these have panned out well, the one mentioned above which sold for \$85 being a particularly impressive instance.

There will be such chances for the cool man with cash always. The reasons are several. One is that the ancient proverb of the berry pickers, "Stick to your bush," is held in no great esteem among prospectors. They are an impatient, roaming lot, wasting time and energy in rushing on from place to place after a \$1,000,000 pocket or mother lode as though following a will-o'-the-wisp.

Always looking for something better, they never keep anything good. They are victims of a fever which their systems can never be rid of. There are a wildness and an unrest about them that are seen elsewhere only in the gambler. Indeed gamblers say the only difference between them and the prospectors is that he works in the open air.

It is only the prospectors with a vast amount of stick-to-itiveness that is sure to succeed. Especially is this true in the Klondike, where the miner works at thawing a hole in the icy grave with only the stars for companions, and they not on speaking terms, the thermometer 40 degrees below zero and home 2,000 frozen miles away. When a man has sunk a shaft

under these circumstances and finds, even after drifting as far along rock bottom as his fire will burn, that the \$1,000,000 pocket is not in sight, he is not satisfied and wishes to sell out. Perhaps, too, he is hungry for something besides beans and bacon, or he may be so hungry that even beans and bacon appeal to him, but he has none.

In either case the claim agent is on hand to examine his hole and make him an offer. A hungry man is "easy" for the claim broker. The hungrier the miner is the less bargaining about the price. A hungry miner will offer his claim at such a low figure that even an Armenian rug dealer would be ashamed to offer less. So the prospectors, with the fever buzzing in his brain and hunger buzzing in his stomach, sells his right for a mess of pottage and having recouped goes out again, while the new owner of the claim records the transfer and hires men to dig out the pay streak and make ready for the summer's sluicing.

As a rule, the value of a claim can be estimated with a fair degree of accuracy, and the agents and brokers have not shown a disposition to take advantage of the necessity of the miners. Dealings have been frank and just, and the Klondike has been the most honest community in the world. But with the tremendous influx of the coming summer of prospectors, investors and speculators conditions may so alter that the hungry miner—and there will be many more of him next winter than this winter—will have a hard time of it. Competition will be all against him. It will force the speculators, fighting against one another, to drive hard bargains with the hungry miner, while he, if his supplies are gone, will have no power to hold out for the better price.

Ill health has forced many a man to give up for a nominal sum what since has proved to be a claim of great value. Such is the result of another warning that men in the mad rush for gold have read, but heeded not. Now these men are wiser and vastly sadder.

When the broker goes over a claim, he ascertains the direction of the "pay streak," which is along the ancient bed of the creek, where likely instead of water it was a stream of ice moving and grinding slowly down and toward the location of which the present course of the flowing water is of no help whatever. He studies the claim above and the claim below; then he measures the width and depth of the streak, which will be pretty constant on the average for the length of the claim, running from four to seven feet deep and perhaps 20 feet wide, depending on the formation of the bedrock. Having thus ascertained approximately the cubic contents of the pay streak, he pans a few

shovelfuls, representing one of six cubic feet of dirt, and a simple arithmetical process will give him the figures on which to base his offer.

For instance, if five cubic feet pan out \$10, or \$20 per cubic foot, and if the pay streak runs 5'X20'X100'—100,000 cubic feet the full value of the claim should be \$500,000. On this supposition he might offer \$150,000 for the claim as it stands. There would be still \$350,000 to be got out after the claim was paid for to reimburse the buyer for the necessary expenditure of time and labor in securing it.—New York Press.

Lock of Baby Lesley.

George W. Lesley, a photographer of Watertown, N. Y., put a mixture of nitrate of silver, iodide of potassium and cyanide of potassium on his stove to heat the other day. His 2-year-old daughter tied a toy teapot with the mixture and drank it unobserved. In an instant she fell to the floor, writhing in convulsions. Mrs. Lesley, suspecting the cause, thrust her finger down the baby's throat and thereby saved her life. Baby Lesley fell headlong into a well last summer. Her mother descended and rescued her as she was drowning.

It Will Keep.

A returned Klondiker calls the new gold country a "deathtrap." Very like, but he must admit that it furnishes great facilities for preserving and gold storage.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

MAN WHO LOST HIS PAST.

Found It After Twelve Years and Harried Back to His Fiancee.

A two story cottage on a farm three miles from Apalachin, N. Y., has been occupied for 12 years by Miss Theresa Ball. It was known she had a history, but her reticence was proof even against her servants. A few days ago a well dressed man drove to this village from Binghamton inquiring for Miss Ball, and now the story has been given out. In 1885 Miss Ball, who lived near Maine Village, was engaged to be married to Peter Wilkinson, a thrifty cattle buyer. The week before the day set for the wedding Mr. Wilkinson went to New York on a business trip and never returned. Miss Ball was nearly overcome with grief, but she did not give up. Instead she leased the place which she has since bought and proceeded to paddle her own canoe.

While passing along the east side in the metropolis Wilkinson was assaulted with a sandbag and was unconscious when found. It was several weeks before he recovered sufficiently to leave the hospital, and then all memory of his past, even to his name, was gone. A letter found in his coat, addressed to Peter Wilkinson from a resident of Chicago, gave the authorities the idea that the Windy City was his home.



BATTLE-SHIP MASSACHUSETTS

and as he had been robbed of all the money he possessed he was given transportation to that place. Arriving there, he got a position with Armour and is still in his employ.

During this period his mind had been a blank as regards his past life, but a few weeks ago while stopping in a Texas town he was taken with a severe headache and retired to his room for rest. Lying down, he fell asleep, and in a dream his memory returned. Once more he saw the home of his youth and the girl he was going to marry. Awakening with a start, he took the first train north, and the result will be a quiet wedding, which, though delayed 12 years, will be none the less happy.—New York Press.

FORTUNE FROM PADLOCKS.

How a Klondike Gold Hunter Laid the Foundation For Wealth.

H. C. Pettit of Snohomish, Wash., who returned from the Klondike a few days ago, had some very remarkable experiences after reaching Dawson in getting a small capital on which to speculate in Klondike mining claims. He left Seattle about a month after the arrival of the steamer Portland, started the rush north. He was in a hurry to reach Dawson and took a light outfit and very little money. His money was used up in getting his outfit through the mud on the White pass trail. When he finally landed in Dawson, he was \$150 in debt, and his small outfit was very badly diminished.

The start which resulted in his securing interests in 21 claims in less than six months was made in a novel way. Among his outfit was a badly rusted padlock. It seemed that there was a shortage of locks in the great mining district, and Pettit's padlock attracted the attention of an old Yukoner, who offered him \$20 for it. Naturally Pettit sold. Being a natural born speculator, he readily grasped the chance to make money selling padlocks. He went back up the river to a place where most of the downcoming boats stopped and began to barter for padlocks. He was able to purchase the locks for \$3 or \$4. When the \$20 he had received for the first lock had been laid out in new locks, he went back to Dawson and sold the ones he had purchased at a big advance. He kept this up until he had paid off the \$150 indebtedness, added to his outfit and put \$200 in his pocket. With this he began speculating in mining properties, with the result aforesaid—21 interests.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Toledo and Damascus blades were very popular in the middle ages, and sold for their weight in gold.

THE YUKON REGION.

CONSUL BITTINGER'S REPORT ON THE DANGERS IN THAT DISTRICT.

Experienced Miners Strip the Klondike of Its Allurements—Mr. Christie Claims Only Hardy Men Should Undertake the Journey—Gold Output Is Exaggerated.

"Dangers of the Yukon Region" is the subject of a report from Consul General John L. Bittinger at Montreal to the department of state. Major Bittinger writes:

"At the recent session in Montreal of the Federated Mining Institute of the Dominion of Canada two experienced, practical miners, who have spent several years in the Yukon gold regions, were present and gave expression to views in regard to affairs in that country that may be of interest to people who contemplate going there.

"Mr. Christie, the principal speaker, declared that under present conditions there were too many people in the district now, and those who were physically and intellectually unfitted to cope with the hardships of pioneer life should not venture their chances in the wild scramble. He gave it as his opinion, based on his own experience and personal observation at Dawson, that many of the glowing reports which reached civilization in regard to the finds of gold were largely exaggerated. He had passed into the country over the Skagway trail, and the difficulties were so great as to be almost insurmountable to many. There were crevices and holes in which the pack horses got stuck, and he had seen them go down out of sight, packs and all, in the mud. He knew of something like 3,000 horses being lost there and had himself contributed 30 of that number.

"He said he had known many men who had started out altogether unprovided and yet had managed to make their way to the goldfields, while, on the other hand, some of those who had set out supplied with everything that seemed necessary for the journey had failed to get through and had abandoned the undertaking. To seek gold in the Klondike, he declared, men of hardy physique were needed. Professional men and clerks he regarded as unfit to endure the hardships of the trip and the life in the Klondike region.

"In conclusion Mr. Christie said that

strange to say, is not a regular beer drinker. He says that for days he never touches the beverage, and when he does drink it is only five or six glasses each day. He said he did not feel the effects of the many beers any more than a fullness such as he would have if he had eaten a bird dinner.

HAWAII IMPERILED.

Mauna Loa, the Greatest of Volcanoes, Threatens Another Eruption.

On the summit of Mauna Loa the crater of Mokuaweewe shows, for the first time in 14 years, signs of activity. Hundreds of coffee and sugar plantations around the base of the mountain have become greatly alarmed over the prospect of an eruption that will be attended by a flood of red-hot lava, destroying everything in its path.

For several months the crater of Kilauea, which is at an altitude of 4,000 feet, east of Mauna Loa, has been active, but it is only within a few days that the summit of the mountain, which is 10,800 feet high, has begun to smoke. Old natives say Mauna Loa never smokes without lava flowing. In the great eruption of 1880 the lava stream came down within two miles of Hilo.

Drs. Guppy and Friedlander, two German scientific men, recently made studies of Mauna Loa's crater. They say that Kilauea's activity recently ceased altogether and only a bluish vapor is rising. In the mountain steam is pouring from the summit crater of Mauna Loa. All previous flows of lava from Mauna Loa have burst through the sides of the mountain at an elevation of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet. Without warning the stream of lava breaks through the rent in the mountain side and flows down into the fertile valleys, carrying death and destruction with it.

There are no records of any other volcano that has equaled Mauna Loa in the volume of lava discharged in the principal eruptions. In the eruption of 1855 the lava flow reached the outskirts of Hilo, covering 200 square miles, with an average depth of 100 feet. The volume of the flow would nearly have built Vesuvius. In 1833 the lava stream flowed west to the sea and half filled the bay of Kilauea. The eruption of 1880-1 poured forth a river of lava for nine months, which ran 50 miles, with a varying width of three miles to a few hundred yards. It passed finally on the outskirts of Hilo when all the citizens thought their town was doomed. The volcano was also very active in 1888 and 1892. When quiescent Mauna Loa is a favorite resort for tourists.—New York Sun.

WITCHCRAFT IN ALASKA.

Governor Bradley Threatened the Natives With Punishment For Its Practice.

Secretary Bliss recently made public an interesting letter from Governor John G. Bradley of Alaska containing the observations made by him while on his annual trip of inspection to the various points on the coast aboard the United States ship Wheeling.

The Wheeling after leaving Dyea called at the native village at the north of Chigachof Island called Hoonah. Here one of the leading men of the village had been accidentally killed by a child 6 years of age. The people never take account of accidents, and the Hoonah natives held the mother and her people responsible and demanded reparation, which was given, a body of 200 men thoroughly armed going to a native village near Killisnoo, at which place the child's mother and her people belonged, and compelling them to turn over many blankets, trunks and money. The governor admonished the natives and told them their old customs would not be tolerated.

From this point the Wheeling proceeded to Yakutat, where, upon investigation, it was found that nearly everything that had been reported to the navy department regarding the condition of affairs there was correct. The governor has considerable to say about the practice of witchery, which seems to exist to a considerable extent in that part of the country. He tells of a man and two women who were bound and tied for bewitching a man. On the ninth day the bound man was released, and as he had nothing to eat and but a few drinks of water, he was in a fearful physical condition. The governor spent some time talking to these people, and after explaining the laws of the United States told them that in the future he would not deal leniently with those who practiced witchcraft. Captain Silver of the Wheeling had his men practice with the guns of the vessel as a useful object lesson to the natives.—Washington Post.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE DARK.

Certain Substances Are Pictured on a Highly Sensitive Plate in Darkness.

According to the London Daily News, Dr. W. J. Russell of London, a prominent scientific man, has discovered that certain substances placed in juxtaposition to a highly sensitive photographic plate in complete darkness will become pictured upon the plate. Dr. Russell found that a polished piece of zinc, after four or five hours' contact with a sensitized plate, has as he paradoxically puts it, photographed itself without the aid of light, showing lines scratched on the zinc, flaws, etc. Several other metals, wood, silk, straw and other substances also photographed themselves in darkness in the same manner. Actual contact with the plate is not necessary.

BEER DRINKING FEAT.

Nelson Knutsen Drank 168 Glasses of the Beverage in One Day.

Nelson Knutsen of St. Louis, inspired by the attempt of the Hon. Abe Slipsky to convert himself into a beer vat, drank 168 glasses of beer the other day and won a wager of \$40 that he could not drink 120 glasses in a day.

Knutsen began drinking at 9 a. m. He drank 15 glasses and took a rest. Then he began drinking again, and at noon he had made away with 65 glasses and was still sober. He had business up town and left to attend to this, returning at 2 o'clock, ready for some more beer. During the trip up town he drank eight or ten glasses of beer, but this did not count on the wager, says the St. Louis Republic.

Close count was kept, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon he had drunk 120 glasses and was still as sober as the proverbial judge. He did not appear to think that he had performed such a wonderful feat, for he offered to make another wager of \$100 to \$50 that he could repeat the performance before 12 o'clock. There were no takers, so Mr. Knutsen continued to drink just to pass away the time.

Knutsen is about 40 years of age, and

strange to say, is not a regular beer drinker. He says that for days he never touches the beverage, and when he does drink it is only five or six glasses each day. He said he did not feel the effects of the many beers any more than a fullness such as he would have if he had eaten a bird dinner.

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Governor Bradley Threatened the Natives With Punishment For Its Practice.

Secretary Bliss recently made public an interesting letter from Governor John G. Bradley of Alaska containing the observations made by him while on his annual trip of inspection to the various points on the coast aboard the United States ship Wheeling.

The Wheeling after leaving Dyea called at the native village at the north of Chigachof Island called Hoonah. Here one of the leading men of the village had been accidentally killed by a child 6 years of age. The people never take account of accidents, and the Hoonah natives held the mother and her people responsible and demanded reparation, which was given, a body of 200 men thoroughly armed going to a native village near Killisnoo, at which place the child's mother and her people belonged, and compelling them to turn over many blankets, trunks and money. The governor admonished the natives and told them their old customs would not be tolerated.

From this point the Wheeling proceeded to Yakutat, where, upon investigation, it was found that nearly everything that had been reported to the navy